Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

intensities of these bands are also the same, with one exception, allowing for the differences of dispersion and absorption of the instruments used. The band at λ 420 is quite conspicuous in both of the earlier comets, but is very weak in Comet Borrelly.

Very little continuous spectrum is shown in the photograph, although it seemed quite strong in the visual portion of the spectrum.

C. D. P.

July 19, 1903.

ELEMENTS OF COMET *c* 1903 (BORRELLY).

The following orbit was computed from observations made on June 22d, 30th, and July 10th, by Dr. AITKEN:—

$$T = 1903, \text{ August } 27^{d}.6056, \text{ Gr. M. T.}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rl} \omega = & 127^{\circ}\ 19'\ 25''.5 \\ \Omega = & 293\ \ 32\ \ 55.0 \\ i = & 84\ \ 59\ \ 45.3 \end{array}\right\} 1903.0$$

$$\log q = 9.518126$$

Residuals (O – C):—

$$\begin{array}{ll} \Delta\lambda' \cos\beta' & -1''.0 \\ \Delta\beta' & +5\ .7 \end{array}$$

The orbit of this comet bears no close resemblance to any previously observed.

An extended ephemeris shows that the comet reaches a north declination of over 68° on July 20th. It then turns south, with diminished geocentric motion, and at the time of perihelion is still 15° north of the Sun on almost the same meridian. It will thus be visible as an early evening object until after its perihelion passage, after which it will become a morning object for a few days. As its southward motion is rapid, it will soon after be lost to northern observers.

Its theoretical brightness reached a maximum on July 17th, when it was fourteen times brighter than at discovery. At perihelion its theoretical brightness is 8. Its observed brightness will, in all probability, be greater than theory indicates.

July 19, 1903. C. D. P.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON PHOTOGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS OF COMET *c* 1903 (BORRELLY).

Photographic observations of Comet *c* 1903 (BORRELLY) were begun at the Lick Observatory on the night succeeding